## The Expected News.

The steamer Unicorn is now over due, she being in her eighteenth day. With new boilers, a straight keel, complete repairs, and a reputation to preserve, she ought to cross the Atlantic in certainly seventeen days. She was, however, to remain at Halifax

about twenty hours.

The intelligence, to be received by this steamer, is looked for with a great deal of interest, and in consequence of this, an express has been arranged to run over the Worcester and Norwich roads, across the Sound in the steamer Huguenot, and then over the Long Island railroad to Brooklyn. It is expected that in five or six hours, or thereabouts, after the Unicorn reaches Boston, her news will be in this city. It is a matter of public interest to ascertain the actual difference in the speed of the lightning line and that to be made by the expected express locomotive over the Worcester, Norwich and Long Island railroads. The shortest time has not yet been obtained over the latter route. We all know the speed of the lightning route.

The news will be published in an Extra Herald immediately after it is received; price two cents

## The Oregon Question-its Effect on the Destiny of the World.

The great and absorbing question of peace or war, which has been depending on the settlement of the Oregon question, for several months past, has seriously affected the commercial interests of the United States, and in a certain, though smaller degree, those of the whole civilized world. After the tariff and sub-treasury questions had been ridden to death by the two great political parties into which the country is divided, the leaders of the democratic party alighted upon the Oregon question, and triumphantly shouldered it and brought it into the pool of politics, as the best and most feasible means of creating popular excitement and accomplishing the ends they had in view, viz: the con-

trol of the general government.

The claims of both England and the United States to the portion of the territory in dispute between them, could have remained in the state they have been since the time the convention between these two parties was made, for ten or twenty years more, as well as not, by which time the title of the United States could easily be asserted and vindicated by the emigrants from the Atlantic side. But if this question had not been taken up by the democratic party, the leaders thereof could not well have raised another that would have answered their purposes as well.

At the time the Oregon question was disturbed rom the slumber in which it had so long reposed, unnoticed and comparatively unthought of, the democratic party was in rather a precarious situation. The triumphant and unprecedentedly great majority with which General Harrison, the whig candidat for the Presidency, was elected to that office in the year 1840, severed the old ties of the democratic party, and paralyzed the energies of the leaders. The death of that venerable man, and the consequent accession to the Presidency of John Tyler, the Vice President, entailed upon the country an administration the most vacillating and .deceitful that probably ever ruled the country, since the revojution. While it was neither whig nor democratic in its principles, the influence it was permitted to exert was marked by the follies, frailties andfexcesses of both. Before the term of John Tyler had expired, the old party landmarks and boundaries were again established, and the whig and democratic parties had resumed their organization. The two parties being then very strong, and Henry Clay being the avowed candidate of the whig party for the Presidency, and his popularity being great, the democratic leaders conceived the idea of waking up the Oregon as well as the Texas question, and bringing it into the field as the test question before the country-one was settled, the other is now in full blast. It was marshalled forth and placed before the country, and has taken precedence of the turiff question, the sub-treasury, and all other questic party was elected under the cry of 54 40, and, in his inaugural address, he did not fail to declare, in his opinion, that the claim of the United States was, beyon I all contingency, just and clear to the Russian line. From that time until the present, it has gone on increasing in magnitude and importance, until, at last, the peace of the world is endangered.

The uncertainty of the continuance of peace be tween the two countries, has been of incalculable injury to the commercial interests of both the United States and of England, particularly the former counwhich require the deepest thought and calculation, could not, under such circumstances, be entered into No merchant or man of business, would willingly risk his capital in merchandize or ships, which might be captured by an enemy before the voyage was half finished. The maintenance of peace was uncertain, from the end of one month to the end o The consequence has been, that in both England and the United States, a vast amount of capital and wealth, which, under auspicious circumstances, would be employed in commerce, has been withheld from the channels of trade until a more favorable time. In this respect, the real interests and prosperity of the two countries has suffered a shock from which they will not recover in a considerable

In the present condition of the world, we consider ut highly unfortunate that the Oregon question remains unsettled, or that it has not been settled long since. The increased facilities of communication between the two countries, arising from the success attending steam navigation, paved the way for a commercial revolution, the dawn of which apre ired some years since. The opening of the Chinese Empire, with a population of three hundred millions of human beings, that through the prejudee of their rulers, for a succession of ages, had been debarred from all intercourse with their brethyen in other parts of the world, was another step towards that great revolution. The revolution in the corn law system in England, which has recently taken place, and which is the basis of a free trade system of commerce with the whole world, was the next step in importance towards the great result. The recent passage of the sub-treasury bill in the House of Representatives of this country, and the adoption of a free trade tariff, which will be passed at no distant day, will make the g reat commercial revolution complete, draw together the bonds of common kindred in the great family of mankind, and make the inhabitants of the whole world one united band of brothers, depending on and connected with each other by the strongest ties.

This great commercial revolution, or millenium, if we may so term it, has been in progress for a number of years past; and ere many years are past, its happy influences will extend to every land on which the sun shines. England, the great est commercial country in the world, has taken the lead, and in one bound, as it were, has adopted free trade principles in her intercourse with the rest of the world. The United States will soon follow, and then the smaller countries will be under the necesecesity of tollowing in their steps.

The advantages that will inevitably accrue from this revolution in commerce, will be shared in by the whole; but to the United States, they will be in calculable. The geographical position of these States; the numerous and beautiful lakes, rivers and harbors with which our country abounds; the large, extended and continually growing territory that we possess, embracing, as it does, every climate under the sun; the recent improvement in the mode of communication, by means of the magnetic telegraph; the fertility of our soil, and the lance of minerals; the happy institutions that we live under, and the well known enterprise, ener-

and guaranty to our people a greater proportion of the advantages and blessings that will result from this new commercial revolution. How unfortunate, then, it is, and how much to be deplored, that the great march of improvement should be retarded by any question, no matter how important; and particularly by a question of a division of a territory which to either country is of comparative insignifi cance, compared with the immense benefits both would receive from the extension of the principles which are now, for the first time in the history of the world, advanced and being carried out. The present state of matters between England and the United States is an anomaly. While every day both countries are approaching each other, and becially, commercially and politically, to an extent never dreampt of, we see, on the other hand, the two countries allowing a question of minor imporance—a question that if allowed to rest, would settle itself in a few years, to the satisfaction of both-keep them apart, and forbid the union both are so desirous of forming. We see this really insignificant question hourly threaten the peace happily existing between those countries, and the maintenance of which is probably essential to the national existence

of one, and the continued prosperity of the other. We certainly cannot think that a war which would be thus so ruinous to both, will be rashly entered into by those two great countries, who are foremost in commerce and all the arts that adorn civilization, no matter what shape the Oregon question may assume under the workings of politicians and panic makers; but rather that the statesmen and patriots of both countries, will unite, heart and hand, in drawing tighter the bonds between them, so that the fullest advantages that will arise from the new commercial revolution that is now dawning upon the world may be enjoyed by each, the blessing of peace preserved, old animosities ob literated, and an emulation created that will result in the progress, improvement, refinement and civi. lization of the species.

THE CHARTER ELECTION .- The doubts which filled the minds of the great democratic party but a ew days since, in regard to their candidate for Mayor, are now solved, and Mr. Andrew H. Mickle, "a respectable tobacco merchant," has been duly nominated for that office.

A very curious state of things, however, still exists in the party, which threatens to cause some. thing of a break in its ranks, unless the wounds are healed. The nomination of Mr. Mickle was made on Tuesday evening last. The convention then adourned until Thursday evening, for the purpose of receiving the acceptance of their candidate. Thursday night came, but a quorum of the convention which had nominated him could not be brought together, to receive the formal acceptance of Andrew H. Mickle, as their candidate for Mayor-so that Mr. Mickle has not yet accepted the nomination.

The secret of the inability on the part of the convention to get together a quorum, lies, undoubtedly n the fact, that many members of the convention, being adopted citizens, recollect the fact of Mr. Mickle having some time since declared himself a native American, to the inhabitants of his ward.

The Sixth ward committee, which would not be received by the General Committee at Tammany Hall, and which controls a majority of the votes in that ward, have put in nomination J. Sherman Brownell as Mayor, and Charles H. Vultee for Alder man of the ward. Unless this wound in the great democratic party is healed previous to the election. it may considerably lessen the chance of that party's success Another division has taken place in the 4th ward, where George H. Purser is nominated as candidate for Alderman, in opposition to Joseph A. Divver, the regular Tammany nominee.

In the meantime, the whig party have selected candidate for Mayor, supposed to be well known for firmness, honesty, and independence. His chance of success would be good, were it not that Mr. W. B. Cozzens has resisted all the efforts made to cause his resignation, and declares most unequirocally that he will run, if he receives no vote but

In this aspect of things, we expect some fun on the 14th of April next. Below we give the regular de-mocratic candidates for Mayor and Aldermen, the Alms House Commissioner not being yet nominated. The other tickets are not nearly complete, but the nominations will probably all be made within a

ANDREW H. MICKLE. FIRST WARD.

Alderman—John S. Gilbert. Alderman—B. J. Messe Assistant—Henry H. Byrne. Assistant—Niel Gray. Alderman—J. C. Stoneall.
Assistant—John L. Brown.
THIRD WARD.
Alderman—D. S. Jacks Assistant—John L. Brown. THIRD WARD. Alderman—Thos. P. Hart. Assistant—ElishaRickman. FOURTH WARD. Alderman—Jos. A. Divver.

Alderman - D. B. Jucksen
THINTERNIT WARD.
Alderman - N. Roberts.
Assistant - Stephen Feek
FOURTERNIT WARD.
Alderman - J.M. Bloodge
Assistant - A. B. Davis. Alderman—Jos. A. Divv
PIFTH WARD.
Alderman—E. B. Hart.
Assistant—Lyman Cando
sixth WARD.
Alderman—John Foote. Alderman—John Foote.
seventh Ward.
Alderman—Bartlett Smith.
Assistant—T. M. Dougherty.
EIGHTH WARD.
Alderman—R. T. Compton.
Assistant—Arch Maclay.

Alderman—W. A. Walker.
Alderman—T. Van Tino.
Robert Taylor is the whig candidate for Mayor, and Charles Ridabock, a popular man in the lower part of the city, is the Aldermanic candidate in the First Ward

Alderman - Daniel Norris
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Alderman - L. Livingston.
Assistant—Chas. D. Webb

ASSISTANT PARTY WARD.
Alderman—James Walsh
Assistant—Jas. Robertson

Alderman-W. A. Walker

WORK FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL. - Both boards of the city fathers will meet in Council tonight, for the discussion of municipal matters, and in the tea room for the discussion of oysters and

While debating upon municipal matters, we would suggest that the memorial of the citizens of the Eighth ward, praying for an extension of the basin at the foot of Spring street, well deserves th attention of the Aldermen, on account of the benefit that would accrue to its citizens were the remedy they asked for applied, and the pier and basin extended so that market vessels could discharge their

oads at the Clinton Market. Other matters will come up for consideration, many of which will tend to have an effect upon the number of votes to be polled in the city on the 14th

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS .- AMERICAN LINES .- It seems to be more certain, since the publication of the report of Mr. Hilliard, in favor of the mail steamers, that there will soon be an "American Line of Sea Mail Steamers;" and the probability is, that in a few years, all the mails from this country will be conveyed in our own steam packets.

We find in the Union of the 3d inst., the following paragraph relative to this subject:—

A letter from the North, states that the "steam route, which Col. Johnson has selected, is now decidedly popular in New York and Boston. The Postmaster General's letter to Congress, upon the subject, is entirely satisfactory as relates to the reasons which influenced him in his choice; and, sustained as it is by the able report of Mr. Hilliard, adopted unanimously by the Committee on the Post Office and Fost Roads, and subsequently by the House, without a dissenting vote, it reflects much credit upon his judgment and wisdom in determining upon the line which he has selected. I have seen Mr. Mills and his associates in New York Their first vesses will be ready in January, and is to be called the "United States." The second will be affost three months afterwards, and will be called the "Germanic." I have not the least doubt but these steamers will ge to Bremen in less time than the Cunarders go to Liverpool."

It is to be hoped that all this will prove true, and be carried out. It has been settled that ocean owing paragraph relative to this subject :-

be carried out. It has been settled that ocean steamships, when properly managed, and conveying the mails of any government, are profitable such so, indeed, as any ocean enterprize, in these days of competition, can be.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- The April term of this Court commences to-day before Recorder Scott and two Aldermen. In consequence of the unusual interval of two weeks since the close of the last term, it is probable that the calendar for the ensuing term will be considerably larger than it has been for ay and ingenuity of our citizens; all these will, in some time past

sundry documents from Albany, and among them the report of Mr. Tilden, of the select committee, on ch of the Governor's message as relates to the difficulties existing between the proprietors of certain leasehold estates and their tenants, &c.

This report commences with giving a general view of the extent and location of the principal leasehold estates; of the nature of the various tenures under which the tenants hold; of the evils complained of; and lastly, of the remedies desired and proposed The details of the nature of the tenures, and the extent of these tracts of land in several counties, are interesting. The report then goes on to discuss the expediency and legality of the three remedies pro osed, tc-wit: "1st. Taxation of the landlord's inte rest; 2d, abolition of distress for rent; 3d, a law enabling the tenant to dispute the title of the land-

The committee conclude their report by offering the bills to effect these objects which have a ready been reported in the columns of the Herald. The report is from the committee of which Mr. Tilden is chairman, and is accompanied by the dis-sent of Ira Harris, a member of the committee.

The following is a list of the acts recommended by the committee :-

by the committee:—

1st. An act to amend the statute of devises, and to extinguish certain tenures. This act provides that no leases of real estate reserving rent, shall henceforth be made for a longer period than ten years. That the rents, &c. of longer leases, now existing, shall pass by descent to the heirs of the original grantor; but that the tenant, by bill in Chancery, may convert the lease into a mortgage, according to a fair estimate of the value, and may have time allowed to pay off the mortgage.

2d. An act to equalize taxation. By this act a tax is to be laid on rents received by landlords.

3d. An act to abolish distress for rent.

4tb. An act concerning costs in courts of law. This provides, that if a landlord, on susing his tenant, does not recover damages to the amount of one hundred dollars or upwards, he shall not recover costs.

It appears highly probable that these bills, if passed, would soon assuage all the difficulties existing

ed, would soon assuage all the difficulties existing on this question. The committee have bestowed great labor and research in their investigation of the whole matter, and in the legal enquiry upon all the points before them. Very few questions are more important than this.

in its bearing and effect on the politics of this State.

COMPLEXION OF THE STATE CONVENTION.-The complexion of the convention to revise the constiution, will be the most varied of any assemblage that ever was convoked in the country. Every party, fragment, faction, and clique, into which al the political parties of the day are divided, are devoting their energies for the purpose of being represented. The old whig and democratic parties, the natives, national reformers, abolitionists, anti-capi-tal punishment men, anti-renters, old hunkers, and barn-burners, are all in the field, eager to secure a representation. If each of the cliques and factions succeed, what a motley and diversified group will be there!! Blue spirits and white, red spirits and grey, all jostling together in the most admirable confusion, and each desirous of having a hand in tinkering the constitution, and healing the wounds of the State!

THE TRAVELLING SEASON-CHEAP FARES .- The favorite steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts, so long and favorably known to the community, by a recent arrangement with the Postmaster General, carry the great Eastern mails, direct, between this city and Providence. No delay in their immediate transmission from Providence, on arrival, can take place, as we apprehended on Saturday—the Boston and Providence Railroad being obliged, by contract, to run the mail trains from Providence on arrival of mails from New York. These noble steamers, especially built for the navigation of Long Island Sound, it will be seen by their advertisement, leave pier No. 1 Battery Place, daily, excepting Sunday. This line has reduced the fare to \$8 to Boston, and \$2 to Providence.

The competition between this city and Boston, and between New York and Albany, is reducing the price of passage to those points to a very low point. The day line to Boston, on the Long Island road, on the express plan, and at the reduced rates, goes into operation to-day. There are now five routes open to Boston.

SPEED OF THE STRANGE TRAVELLER TO NEW HAVEN-THE EFFECT OF THE MAGNETIC TELE-GRAPH -The famous steamer Traveller, Capt. Joel Stone, with his gentlemanly c'erk, Mr. Edwin J. Bliss, has just made a remarkably short run to New Haven. She left this city at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and reached New Haven at 19 minutes past 7, thus making the trip from city to city, a distance of eighty-five miles, in 4 hours and 19 mi nutes, the quickest run on record.

This Traveller is a splendid steamer, and she has become quite celebrated for her speed. It will be recollected that she once crossed the Sound from stances, in one hour and thirty-one minutes. She is owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., a master spirit in steamboat enterprize.

It is a remarkable fact in the progress of steam and electricity, that since the organization of the ocean steamship lines, the average length of the passages of our canvass-back packet ships has be come considerably lessened, and we can now calculate almost to a day or two, upon the arrival of one of them, as we did in the case of the Yorkshire. It is also a fact, equally remarkable, that since the invention of the lightning lines, the speed of the steam essels has increased; and we now have instances like the above, and of other steamers, making quick trips from place to place, accomplishing twenty to twenty-five miles within the hour, with perfect ease and safety.

It thus appears, that in speed there are two points to gain. Owners of wind vessels endeavor to reach the speed of the steamers of the present day, and the enterprising proprietors of the steamers keep their eyes upon the magnetic telegraphs.

THE ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.-The annua election in this State takes place to-day, and it is reasonable to suppose, from past experience, that the whigs will succeed in electing their ticket, by the people and Legislature.

This contest in Connecticut, is to be rather a

warm one, as several exciting elements are to be brought to act on the feelings and passions of the mass. Temperance, wooden nutmegs, abolitionism, Texas, Oregon, the tariff, the sub-treasury, &c., &c., are to be brought into requisition on this

All the excitement, however, will be local, and the result is already pretty well known.

ROBERT OWEN.-This gentleman sailed on Satur. day in the Prince Albert, for London. He returns to England on the same benevolent mission that he has been engaged in for years. Mr. Owen is one of the most remarkable men of the age.

FROM NEW ZEALAND. - The ship Robert Pulsford aptain Caldwell, arrived last night from Auckland via. Pernambuco, having left the former place on the 21st of Nov. By her we have received files of the Times, New Zealander, and the Sidney Herald ; they contain, however, no news of consequence. The Times of the 15th of November anneunces on that Tays of the 15th of November anneunces on that day the arrival of Capt. Gray from Port Adelaide—the newly appointed governor of South Australia. On the occasion of the recall of Capt. Fitzrov, the former governor, the people of Wellington and Nelson indulged in various kinds of merriment, such as lighting bonfires, and tapping hogsheads. He leaves the colonies with none of the best wishes of the in-habitants.

habitants.

[From the Times, of Nov. 18.]

We believe that every thing is tranquil at the Bay of Islands. A large additional military force is expected from Sydney, so that it is clear that Sir M. O'Conneil and Sir G Gipps have no idea of the inglorious peace which we seem to have settled down into.

It is runored in Sydney that Sir G Gipps is to be made Governor General of the Australasian Colonies (New Zealand included) with a salary of 15,000f. a year.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR .- Seward Barcolo, of Poughkeepsie, Duchess county, Circuit Judge of the second circuit, vice Selah B. Strong, de-clined to accept the appointment.

K. K. E. Rubs, Kalifornie and Kanada. P. P. P. P. Phif-y-Phour Phorty, or Phight

The state of the s

ace this evening at the Park, as Claude Meln "The Lady of Lyons." Mr. Murdoch has just return-from his Southern tour, and we think his present engagement will prove more successful than his for one. Miss Mary Ann Lee, the denseute, will make first appearance since her return from Paris, in new fairy belief, entitled "La Fleur de Champs, or Daughter of the Danube." She will be seconded by G. W. Smith, who makes his debut as Rudolph, a full and effective corps deballet.

Bowent Theatne. - A rare and attractive bill is pre-Bowers Thearns.—A rare and attractive bill is pre-sented this evening at the Bowery, consisting of Shak-speare's tragedy of "Julius Cwar," in which Mr. Scott plays Marc Antony, and the thrilling drams of ." Jack Sheppard." Mrs. C. R. Thorne will sustain her original character in the last piece, and we doubt not the thea-tre will be crowded by all lovers of sterling acting.— The Bowery has been nightly thronged during the past week, and the enterprising manager, Mr. Jackson, is reaping a golden harrest. The great secret of his suc-cess may be found in the fact that he spares neither in-dustry or expense in producing a series of attractive novelties, and securing for his establishment the highest order of dramatic talent.

Bowery Amphitheatre.-Mr. Sands and his beautiful children make their debut this evening at this elegant temple of amusement, in their wonderful and graceful these talented extrates have drawn crowded houses and elicited expressions of admiration and astonishment elicited expressions of admiration and autonishment from all beholders. At the Varieties in Paris, they performed sixty-three consecutive nights, and at the English Opers House, London, were visited by the étite and curious. In this country they have been equally successful, and their appearance at the Amphitheatre will ensure crowded houses. In addition to this performance, Mr. Sands will introduce his celebrated thorough bred English horse "May Fly," his fairy steed "Cinderella," and the twin ponies, "Damon and Pythias." A talented troupe of equestrians will also appear during the evening, in a variety of daring and graceful feats.

now been open to the public three nights, and we are satisfied is destined to become the favorite resort of our up-town population. It is easy of access, too, for those who reside in the lower part of the city—the Greenwich who reside in the lower part of the city—the Greenwich stages running within one square of it. The management are enterprising and excellent caterers for the taste of their patrons—a talented dramatic and operatic corps have been engaged, surpassed by none in the city. This evening, "Othello" will be presented, Mr. Eddy making his first appearance before a New York audidence, as the noble Moor. Iago will be sustained by Mr. Grattan, and Roderico, by Mr. H. Chapman. Mrs. Crisp and Miss Clara Ellis, who have already "won golden opinions from all sorts of people," will appear as Desdemons and Emilia. Miss H. and Miss J. Vallee will appear in a new dance, and the evening's entertainment will close with the farce of "Uncle Sam," in which Mr. H. Chapman, decidedly the best low comedian on the stage, and the charming petite Julia Drake, will sustain the principal characture.

blishment are of the most attractive character. Mr. Nelson's "ancient dulcimer"-" the musical pine

Nelson's "ancient dulcimer"—" the musical pine sticks," and b" rock harmonicon," are instruments of a very novel character. Mr. Nelson manages to extract the sweetest music from them, however, and surprise and delight the dilletanti. Harrington and his boy per form some wonderful feats, and the Tyrolean minstrels receive the loud applause of fashionable audiences.

The Grand Ode Symphony.—In consequence of the signal success which attended the production of the odesymphony, "Le Dezert," at Mr. Loder's Concerton Thursday evening, it will be repeated at the Tabernacle this evening, (Monday.) We are glad of this, for so grand and fine a work as this cannot be properly appreciated, or even thoroughly understood, at one hearing. This truly extraordinary lwork, by Felician David, should be beard by all classes, for its startling originality must have charms that will be appreciated by all. We trust to see the Tabernacle crowded on Monday evening, and for many evenings to come, and cordinly recommend the performance to the patronage of the public.

Mr. Joseph Burke gave a concert in Annapolis, Md., on the night of the 4th inst.

Mr. Joseph Burke gave a concert in Annapolis, Md., on the night of the 4th inst.

Miovements of Travellers.

Yesterday's arrivals were more numerous, and from more distant sections of the Union, than have been recorded generally on a Sunday. At the American.—W. F. Adams, II; Geo. H. Evans, London; Joan E. Tackett, Fredericksburgh, Va.; Dr. Wm. Johnson, Vicksburgh, Miss.; H. Hoomes, Robert Hart, and Peter Cool. eek, Fredericksburgh, Va.; Edward Harrison, Wost Point

Asron.—John Monaha", Louisville, Ky.; A. Oline, Md; Thomas Young, U. S. Navy; M. Sawyer, Baltimore; J. E. Kendall, Manchester; George Dauchy, and Thomas Lockwood, Troy; Captain Eldridge, packet anip Liverpool; E. A. Benedict and G. M. Blucher, Albany; Messrs. Hanson, Murdech and Tipsey, Boston; B. Simms, N. O.; Edward Young, England; E. Walcott, Providence; J. Leitton and Alfred Wallace, Arkansas; H. Crocker and M. Davis, Boston; Charles Aldridge, Stockbridge; H. Gray and W. B. Jackson, Louisville; C. F. Spang, Pittsburgh; George Baldwin and E. H. Beate, Boston.

Girv.—Preston Beech, Missouri; Dr. Vaiden, Ala.; J. W. Averill, Tennessee; E. Lobiell, Plympton, Miss; M. Clarke, Boston; Gen. Van Rensselaer, Albany; W. Clovy, N. C.; Captain Walker, U. S. Army; D. Barhalow, Paterson; Thomas McConnell, Va.; John T. Randoiph, Va.; John Jones, Va.; S. Wilmott, Ky.; G. Laurence, Syncuse; J. Henry, Rochester; J. Clarke, Oxford; Hon J. Greng, Canandaigus; J. Powers, Catakilli; C. F. Fex, Philadelphis; Richerd Johnston, Havre.

Franklin.—Benjamin Phillips, Boston; H. Whitney, Richmond; H. Goodyear, Conn.; Charles Caldwell and Judge Alden, Mass.; Wilson Randail, Buffale; George Peck, Rochester; H. S. Brooks, Stanton, Ct.; D. H. Tuthill, Elmira; Robert Jenkins, Albany; F. Baccus and E. J. Nicolia, Cleveland; Thomas Abbott, Detroit; R. S. Babcock, de: J. P. Rose, Philadelphis.

Glene.—Robert McFailane, Montreal; David Carroll, Baltimore; H. Gamble, do: H. Bunn, Pailadelphis; C. H. Judd, Portsmouth, N. H.

Howahd—D. M. Moore, Baltimore; Henry Herrman and C. D. Herman

H. Bournie, Maine; H. Tate, Troy; M. Van Brunt, L. I.;
J. Heard, Boston; S. Carzy, Maine; M. Kerrison,
Charleston.

Police Intelligence.

Arril. 5.—Grand Lurcany.—John Watson was arrested
yesterday, charged with isloniously taking and disposing of several pieces of gold plate and three teeth, valued in all at \$76.44, the property of Mr. Joseph P. Murphy, No. 243 Broadway. John stated to Mr. Murphy
that he was sent for the gold plates by Mr. Parmely,
which he afterwards found to be false, and that John had
sold the gold and placed the tunds to his own use. Committed by Justice Oaborne.

Burglary.—Bill Wilson was caught on Saturday afternoon, he having barglariously entered a room in the
dwelling house belonging to Mr. Thomas Murphy, No.
884 Feerl stree, evidently done with a chisel, with intent to steal. Committed by Justice Oaborne.

Brawoing the "Badger"—Billy Cox, Lizzy Cox, and
Moll Hodge, were pulled yesterday by Captain Mc
Grath, of the 6th ward, charged with robbing a Southern
gentleman by the name of Mankene, of \$339, a few days
ago, on the same old principle, of drawing the money
without disturbing the book.

Arrest of Fugilives.—Bill Sanders, alies John Bradford,
James Watson, and John Ketting, were arrested yesterday, charged with being jugitives from Philadelphia. It
appears that this Bill Sanders is the husband of Moll
Sanders, who keeps a "touching crib" in Anthony street,
and has only been a short time out of the Cherry Hill
State prison. They are "pulled" on supicion of committing a burglary on the hardware store belonging to
Richardson & Co. Philadelphia, and bringing the property to this city. These men were "blown" by Cal. Mann,
the present lover of Moll Sanders, who, feeling jealous
of Sanders, let the cut out of the bag, which resulted in
their arrest. The information was given to Mr. Walker,
who arrested them in connection with Capt. McGrath,
of the 6th ward, Oa searching their persons, two kniesian
Fugitive from Justice.—A black fellow, called Robert
Oakley, was arrested ye

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY .- In the Senate, (after an

Legislative Summary.—In the Senate, (after an executive session, in which the nomination of Saward Barculo, as Judge of 21 circuit, was condimed,) a memorial from the sheriff of Delaware, in relation to the expenses incurred in the insurrection is that county, was presented. Mr. Spender made an elaborate report from the committee on figuree, adverse to the bill providing for the taxation of rents reserved on leasehold estates; Mr. Porter and Mr. Hand, of the committee, reserving their opinions. The bill for the abolition of the right of distress for rent was taken up, and debated by Mesers. Wright, Clark, Porter, Van Schoonhoven and Spencer. No result.

In the House, a bill was reported by Mr. Titus to abolish capital punishment. Mr. Coe a bill making further provision for the preservation of public works. The subject of representation in the convention, was then debated until the hour of adjournment, on the several propositions declaratory of the intent of the convention act, in regard to the canvass of votes and the ratio of representation. The result was the adoption of Mr. Harris' declaratory resolution, to the effect that the intent of the convention bill was that the representation should be under the old apportionment, 64 to 62. A motion to reconsider this vote was moved and carried, 66 to 64. The committee then rose and reported progress. Mr. Worden moved to postpone the subject to the 2d Tuesday in June. Mr. Tilden moved to lay that motion on the table. Pending this motion the house adjourned.—

Attemy Argus, Sprif 4.

General William Eving, auditor of public accounts of

tion of the Chief of Police, we visited the at Sing Sing on Saturday last, in company with several Captains of police and officers belonging to that depart ment. We arrived at the dock at about half-past 11

o'clock, and proceeded at once to the prison, where we were received by the head keeper, Mr. H. Eldridge, with the greatest politoness and attention. Our time was exceedingly short, from the fact of the boat leaving for New York again at 2 o'clock. We passed around ing for New York again at 2 o'clock. We passed around the range of cells which were unoccupied—the men being out in their respective work-shops. The door of each cell is thrown open and a small pan of water placed in the door way, covered over with a piece of board to keep the dust out. We then passed into the shop occupied for the manufacture of all kinds of steel files; this is let out by contract, and contains the largest number of convicts, there being 160 men at work all the time, for which the contractor pays 32 cents per day for each convict; these convicts are under the control of three keepers, who are stationed upon an elevated deak about four feet from the floor, which enables them to observe the movements of every convict. The next shop, ungaged by a contractor, is the saddlery hardware, containing 65 convicts and one keeper, under the same arrangements. The shoe shop, we learn, obtains the containing 65 convicts and one keeper, und arrangements. The shoe shop, we learn, highest price for the labor of the couviets, the or having to pay 41 cents per day man; this shop contains 48 prisoners and of The carpet-weaving shop is also under control one convicts; one keeps. The hatters' shop contains as a convert, such as are worn by boatmen—they are not make beaver hats, as formal. Convicts; one keeps. The hatters' shop contains 30 prisoners manufacturing round topped broad brimmed that, such as are worn by boatmen—'they are not allowed to make beaver hats, as formerly. 30 convicts are occupied in the stone-cutters' shop; 40 also in trimming and cutting fur. The State shop, where the clothing is principally made for the prisoners of the State, contains generally about 60 convicts—this place is meetly slicited for feeble men. In various other shops the number of convicts average from 25 to 60 men, under charge of a keeper. At 12 o'clock the bell rings for the convicts to go to dinner; at a signal given by the keeper, the gang under his control quit work and muster in the yard, fall into a single file. (lock step.) and thus march to the door of the prison, where, as they pass, each man picks up his bucket or tub containing his sinner, and, as they come opposite their respective cells, fall out of the rank, enter the cell, and the door is locked, where they remain for one hour and a quarter: when the bell rings sgain, and they are merched back to their work in the same manner. On passing through the various shops, we noticed the following notorious burglars, &c. Nat. Rhodes, sentenced for 10 years for robbing the dwelling-house of Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk of the court of sessions—he was working in the shoe shop; old Parkinson, the bank robber, was weaving; Barnes, the counterfeiter, was in the far shop old Van Tassell, his accomplice, was at work putting up some new looms. Monroe Edwards, the forger, has been removed from the shoe shop, and is now weaving; upon coming near this man he invariably hides his face with his hands behind the beam of his loom; he appears pale, and has got very grey. Smith Davis, the notorious counterfeiter, begins to look edd—his term will expire in Bepatember next. Red-headed Jerry has fallen away in the face and looks quite pale; Alick Hong, the notorious of the saddlery hardware shop. Henry Ragee, sentenced for two years; looks well. Henry Ragee, sentenced for

mappened to des grape aroun rimmensacy under the mindow, he escaped with a severe cutting of the face and arms, and was finelly pulled in by the patients, assisted by the gate-keeper. Now, the connection between all this and the foundling, lies here. A married lady residing in the house next to the hospital, hearing the noise, started to the door to ascertain the cause of it.—But geing through the hell, before she reached the door, she spied, and very nearly tumbled over, a little bundle lying on the floor. She picked it up, and sound it to be a very nice little boy about 10 days old, neatly dressed, and a request pinned on its spron, that it should be named John Robinson. The good lady immediately sent over to the wife of the gardener at the hospital, requesting her to procure a west nurse, determining to rear the child as her own, she having been blessed with no "little responsibilities." The little fellow may grew up and make a great man yet.

Excrement in Sacaoway.—On Saturday, about one

child as her own, she having been blessed with no "little responsibilities." The little fellow may grow up and make a great man yet.

Excirement is Broadway.—On Saturday, about one o'clock, a carriage and two fine horses came dashing down Broadway, and when about opposite the city hospital, one of the horses was seized with the "blind staggers," which usually makes the animal furious, and causes death. The horse began to rear, and would have dashed the carriage to pieces, had it not been for the intrepid courage of Mr. Luther Horton, gate-keeper of the hospital, who immediately rus ed out, seized the horse, and after a severe struggle, succeeded in throwing him on the ground, when he bled him, and in a short time he was able to go again. The affair caused a great excitement in Broadway—the ladies running into the shops near by, frightened almost to death.

Boy Fours.—A small boy, unable to tell his name, was found on Saturday, by officer Burns, and taken to the alms-house. A great deal of trouble might be saved, if parents would adopt the plan we suggested several days since, of having their names and resispencesplaced upon some part of the children's apparel.

Succiptor or A Young Grat.—A young and beautiful girl was found in a yard in the neighborhood of 126th street, on Thursday morning last, with her throat cut. She is not yet dead, but is lying in a very critical position, every hour being expected to be her last. The circumstances extending the commission of this act are, as near as we can ascertain, these:—She has been niving for semetime past in the capacity of houseke-per, in the establishment of a wealthy bachelor, who is also a class leader in the Methodist Church. He has been paying attentions to her which were not at all pleasing to her, particularly as he sometimes took liberties with her which she considered as highly improper. It became noised in the church that he was attempting her seduction, and in order to exculpate himself, he endeavored to prove her to be a girl of bad character. This so p

FIELD SPORTS.—The Knickerbocker Base Ball Club commence playing for the season, on Tuesday next, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

Onarone, &c.—Mr. Whitney will lecture this evening at the Society Library Rooms, on music and oratory. It is the first of a course. Those who have heard Mr. W. speak of him in terms of praise—especially of his imitations of the great orators of the day.

Fixes.—A fire broke out on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, in the high building at the corner of Elm and Canal streets. But little damage was done. Another one broke out in Pell street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morn-

Canal street. But little damage was done. Another one broke out in Pell street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning—slight damage.

A fire was discovered on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, by officer Casalear, at No 236 South street, in the basement, occupied as a paint shop. It was put out by the police with buckets.

The alarm of fire last evening, about eight o'clock, was caused by the burning of a bed at No. 23 Ann street. But slight damage was done.

COROREA'S OFFICE—SCODER DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at 29 Orange street, on the body of Jane Williams, born in England, 25 years of age, who died through a syphilitic disease and intemperance Also, at the Bead House, on the body of Mathias Klieir, born in Germany, 24 years of age, who came to his death by the topmast of a sloop accidentally falling upon him. Verdict accordingly.

DEATH FROM APPOPLEXY.—The Coroner also held an inquest at No. 81 Nassan street, on the body of James Pressiy, born in Ireland, 45 years of age, who died by serous appoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

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On the morning of the 29th of March, Tarlton B. Woodson and three negro men, in attempting to cross James River, at the mouth of Rockfish, in a small batteau, were all drowned. Several persons witnessed the awful event, but none could rescue them. Search was immediately made for the bodies of the deceased, but none could be found, except that of Mr. Woodson, which was discovered, after being under water about an hour, some distance below where he was last seen.

Mr. Wm. rill: 'Our tracking as to the benefit is ved from the use of your Infallible Ourneet. Som onths since. my heir became dry, sitf and hash, it eat quantities, and I feared at one time that I show tirely; but, by the free use of your preparation, it stored to its former luxuriance and softman. I amily, and regard it as truly invaluable. Wishing as in your enterprise, and recommending it fully to, I am and remain. MONEY MARKET. Sunday, April 5-6 P. M. the early part of the week just closed, prices for som of the fancies improved several per cent; but the new from Europe arrested the upward tendency, and mor

has since been experienced. The market of heavy, with a downward tendency in prices.

my about HILL'S INFALLIBLE ON

A comparison of prices ruling at the close of the ma

it certainly appears that many of the valiant leaders exhibit such intentions. So long as this object is in viewso long as legislation is carried on with such motives—
there can be no amicable arrangement of the question—
no immediate settlement of the difficulties.

The debate upon this matter, in the Senate, assures us
that no compromise—if compromise is made at all—will
be submitted to on the part of our government, short of
the 49th parallel, reserving for our exclusive benefit the
navigation of the Columbia river. This will be the
most kileral compromise and the most satisfactory set

most liberal compromise and the most satisfactory set tlement our government can accept or propose. Now, it view of this fact, what probability is there of such an ar rangement being acceded to on the part of Great Brita At present, none; and if we come to the conclusion the the refusal on the part of the British minister, of the offe sgain, would meet with a similar fate. We can draw tion to the course pursued by Mr. Pakenham, is not so mitting that offer to his government. They may me something, or nothing—the parties into rested underseach other perfectly well. We consider it a diplom movement of no great consequence in any way, unles our legislators at Washington intend being governed b the wishes of the British Ministry and the British Paris ment. It may be construed, by the compromise part into an indirect admission that if the offer had not be so promptly and peremptorily refused, it might hav been more favorably entertained by the government, an have been made the basis of a compromise satisfactory to both countries. Its refusal deprived the British mini-try of any salvanters. try of any advantage it might have been to them in f ture negotiations, and served to commit the British go ernment still deeper, in their pretensions to terr outh of the 49th degree of latitude.

Three times has the government of Great Britain used as many offers made by the United States, to a cably settle this question, within the past twenty year three times arbitration has been proposed by the Britis government, and three times refused; the last refuse was as decided and as positive as that of the 49th decree by Mr. Patentan. gree by Mr. Pakenham; and if we may judge from circumstances connected with each, neither can be a vived; neither can be accepted, and the question, if as cably settled, must be settled in some other way the arbitration, and upon some other basis than the fort ninth degree of latitude. We wish to be understood merely drawing conclusions from certain premises— as results which cannot be avoided, for we have g faith is an amicable arrangement of this question, spite of the numerous difficulties with which it is resent surrounded.

Great Britain once refused to settle the boundaries the North Western territory upon a basis which at has since signified a willingness to accept, if again off ed. That government has endeavored to prove that it line she once refused, is in fact the only line she cou arrange the boundary upon; that by every treaty, ke in existence, her rights to that parallel were distinct defined. Although the line she now contends for, honce been refused, no other of a less liberal nature heen for a moment entertained, and we have no groun to base a belief that a less liberal offer will now be excepted. The navigation of the Columbia river is, at has been, a sine qud non with the government of Gre Britain, and that claim has never been reliequishs We have no reason to suppose that it will be now. To We have no reason to suppose that it will be now. To compromise, therefore, talked of in the Senate, does come down to the line fixed upon by England, and i the opinion of many that any contemplated concess on our part, will only tend to strengthen the potaken by Great Britain, in claiming the navigation the Columbia river and all the territory north of outlet. Should such be the effect of the delay expended in bringing this question into some shape in Senate, we shall be as far from an amicable settlem as ever; and the fifty four forty party will have the ci dit, at least, of consistency and a regard for the hon and interest of the country, greater than that of the co

promise party.

Notwithstanding these things, we cannot resist apression that a war between the United States Great Britain, is entirely out of the question. The countries are so intimately connected in all their omercial relations, that a rupture between them we

result in consequences ruinous to the citizens of and to the world at large.

To give some idea of the trade between the countries in the single article of cettes, within the